



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Alacranes—House to house inspection reestablished—Daily inspection of vessels from Habana ordered.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 16 and 22, as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Bills of health issued to 2 vessels leaving for United States ports, and 1 health and acclimation certificate granted to a passenger going to the United States via Habana.

A new invasion of yellow fever occurred at Alacranes, Matanzas Province, on the 2d instant. I have address a communication to the provincial governor requesting him to issue orders to the effect that all communicable diseases, particularly yellow fever, be promptly reported to this office.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

Week ended October 20, 1906. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels leaving this port for the United States, and 2 health certificates granted to passengers bound to the United States via Habana.

No quarantinable diseases reported.

The brigade for house-to-house inspection and sanitation, which was abolished in September last, has been reestablished, and is again doing good work.

A daily inspection of vessels arriving from Habana has been ordered at this port, but no restriction on travel by land is yet being enforced.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 17, as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Summary for month of September, 1906—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever—Case of leprosy on steamship Guatemala for Ancon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports as follows:

Month of September, 1906. Bills of health issued to 11 vessels, 10 of which were fumigated. Twenty-three immune certificates issued and 30 persons vaccinated.

One case of leprosy was discovered in the steerage of the steamship *Guatemala*, bound for Ancon, Canal Zone. The man embarked in Paíta for Guayaquil, and being an Ecuadorean was landed by the authorities at this port.

There were 39 deaths from smallpox and 5 from yellow fever during the month. Both diseases exist in various other ports and adjacent towns, but statistics are not obtainable.

An effort is being made to begin a campaign against yellow fever.

The number of infected mosquitoes in Guayaquil is probably considerable, but nonimmune material is scarce. At least 4 cases of yellow fever have been treated in private houses during the month, and so far as I have been able to learn no precautions were taken. Many

deaths are recorded in the civil register as being caused by "fever" without further classification.

October 1 to 7, 1906, 2 deaths from yellow fever and 4 deaths from smallpox in Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA.

Reports from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows:

Week ended October 2, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 25	Bertha	Limon	25	0	0	0
Oct. 1	Flandria	New York		0	0	0
2	Anselm.....	New Orleans.....		0	0	0

Week ended October 16, 1906. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Oct. 16	Anselm.....	New Orleans.....	42	0	0	0

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows:

Week ended October 13, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit
Oct. 7	Viator	New Orleans	18	0	0
9	Colombia.....	Mobile.....	17	a 3	0
13	Jos. Vaccaro.....	New Orleans	28	0	0

^a Traveling by special permission from the Surgeon-General and Dr. Goldthwaite.